



Recycling of rare earths from lamp phosphor waste: enhanced dissolution of $\text{LaPO}_4\text{:Ce}^{3+}, \text{Tb}^{3+}$ by mechanical activation

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Recovery of critical (RE) metals



- High collection rate
- By 2020; around 25 000 tons of rare earths stockpiled
- Trichromatic phosphor blend + white-emitting phosphor
- Most critical REEs; Y, Eu and Tb

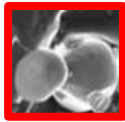
Type phosphor	Name	Content (wt%) ^a	Economic value
White	$\text{Ca}_{4.86}\text{Mn}_{0.10}\text{Sb}_{0.04}\text{Sr}_{0.004}(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{Cl}_{0.10}\text{F}_{0.90}$ (HALO)	40–50	Low
Red	$\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3:\text{Eu}^{3+}$ (YOX)	20	High
Green	$\text{LaPO}_4:\text{Ce}^{3+}, \text{Tb}^{3+}$ (LAP)	6–7	High
	$\text{CeMgAl}_{11}\text{O}_{19}:\text{Tb}^{3+}$ (CAT)	6–7	High
Blue	$\text{BaMgAl}_{10}\text{O}_{17}:\text{Eu}^{2+}$ (BAM)	5	Low

^a Besides the presence of phosphors, the lamp waste consists of fine glass particles (up to 20 wt%), and Al_2O_3 .

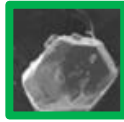
Recovery of critical (RE) metals



HALO



YOX



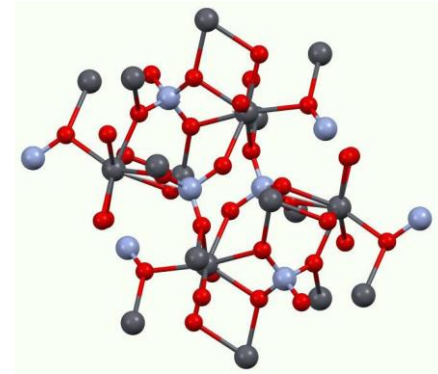
LAP
CAT



BAM



Unleachable in
dilute mineral acids

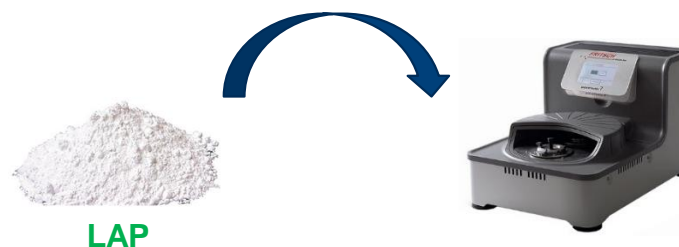
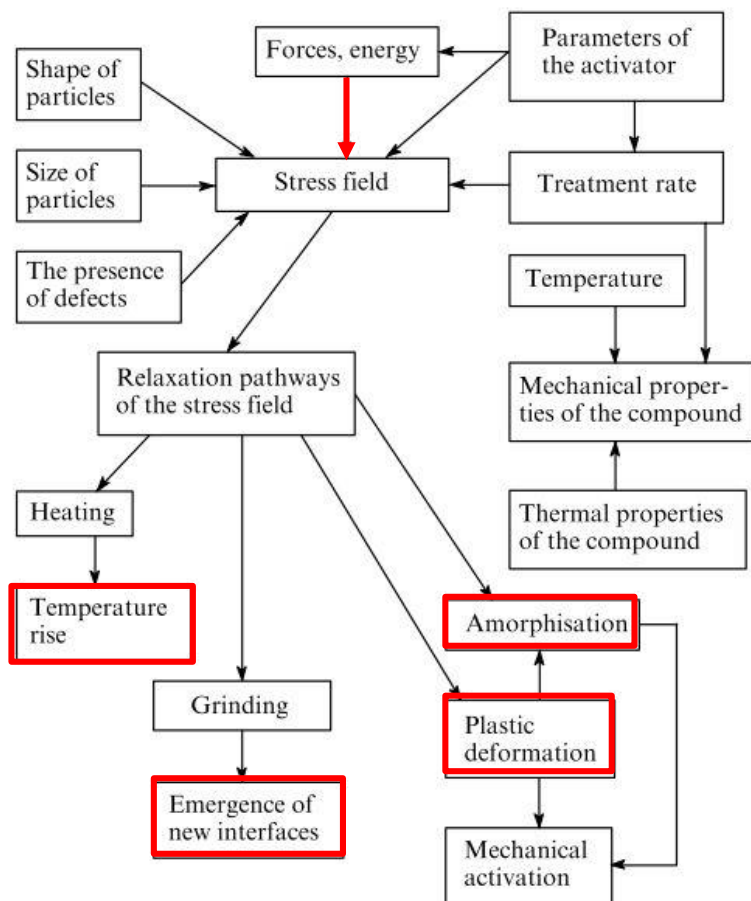


Monazite

- LAP/CAT/BAM = refractory phosphor
- Leached using high acid concentrations (18 M H_2SO_4 , 120-230 °C) or cracked with molten salts (NaOH or Na_2CO_3)
- Need for alternative pre-treatment prior to leaching

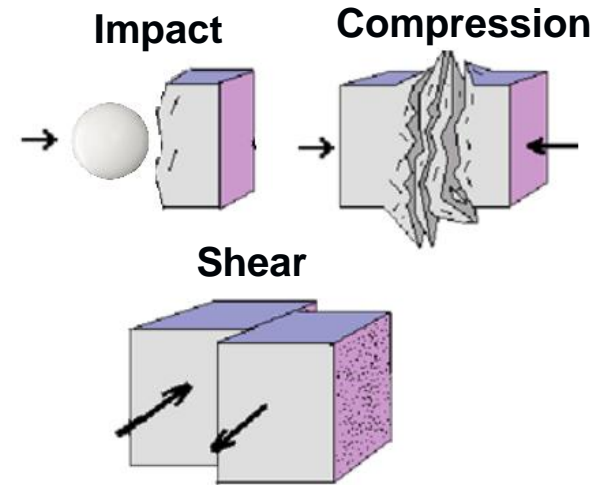
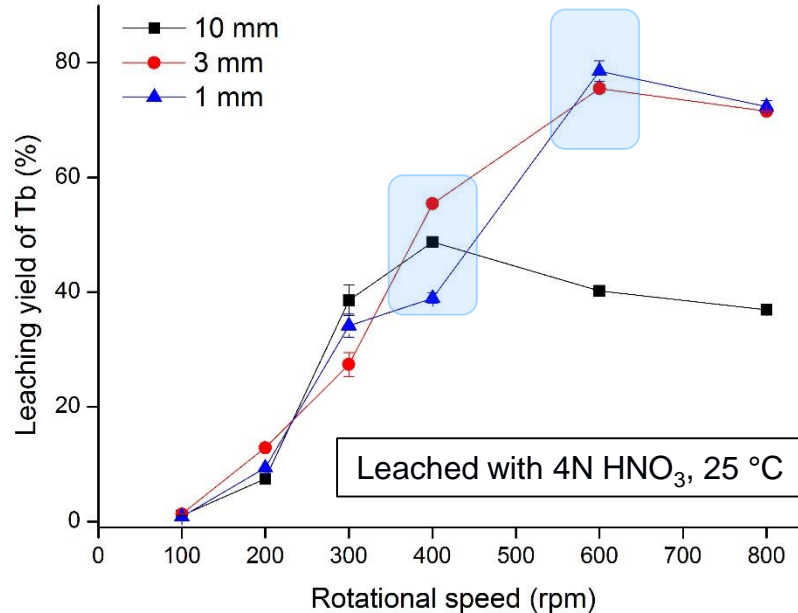


Mechanical activation of solids



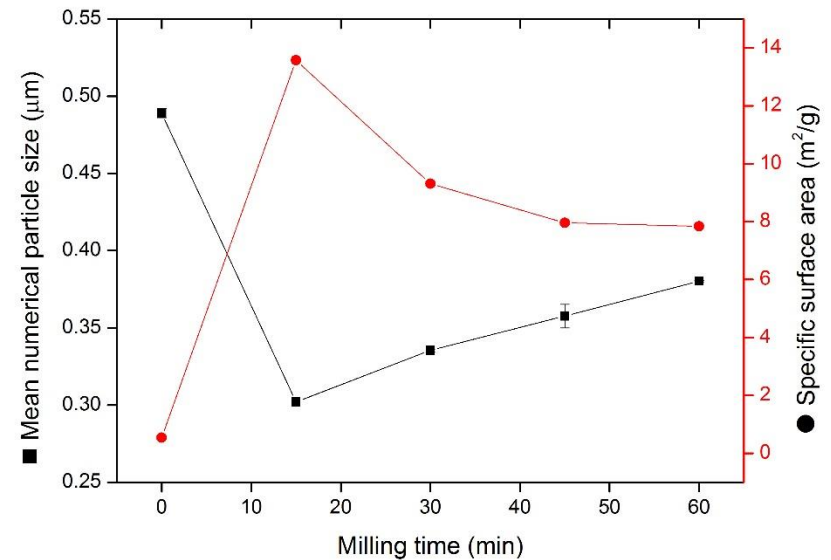
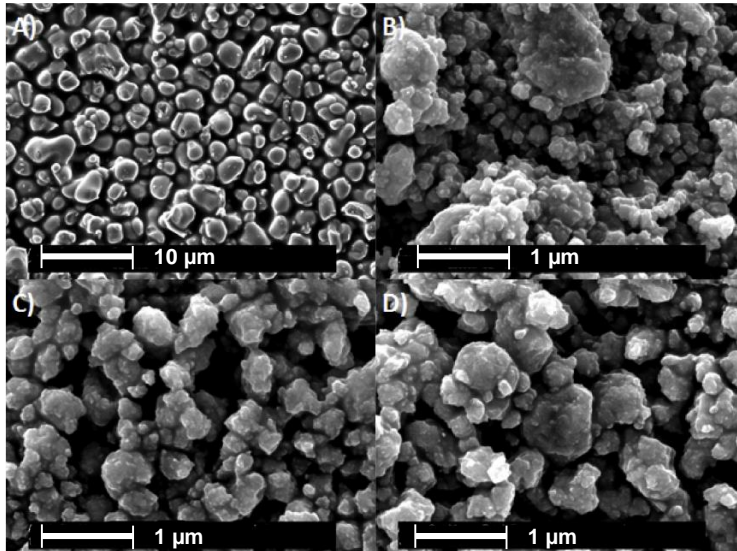
- ⊕ Increase reaction rate
- ⊕ Decrease energy consumption
- ⊕ More environmentally friendly
- ⊕ Easy and simple

Impact force versus shear stress



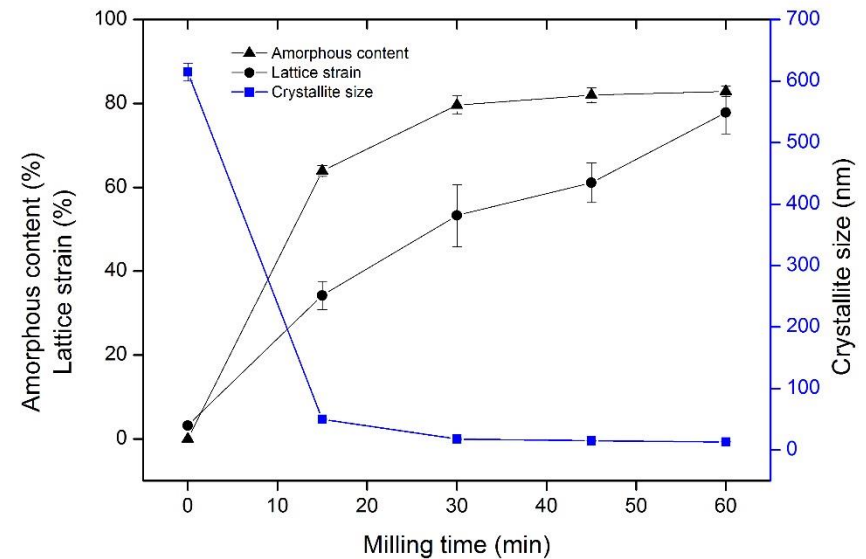
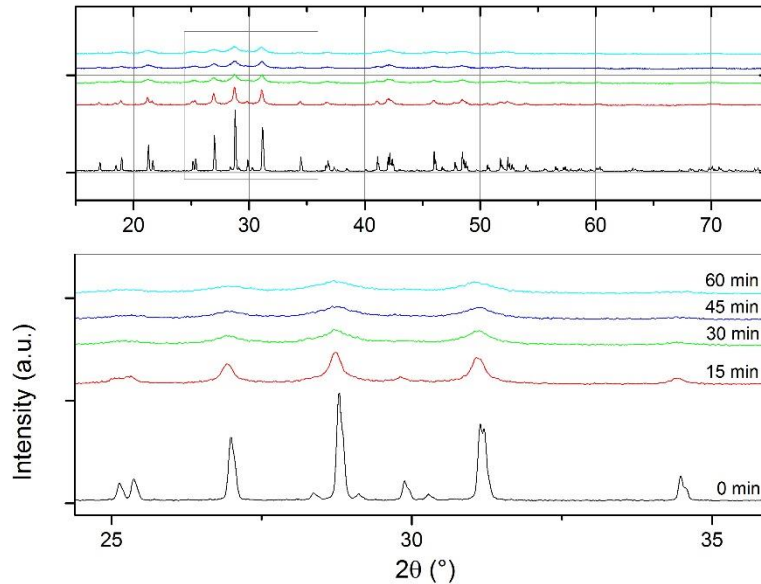
- Similar pattern in function of rotational speed
- Smaller grinding balls = beneficial
- Process is more shear-induced

The influence on size and shape



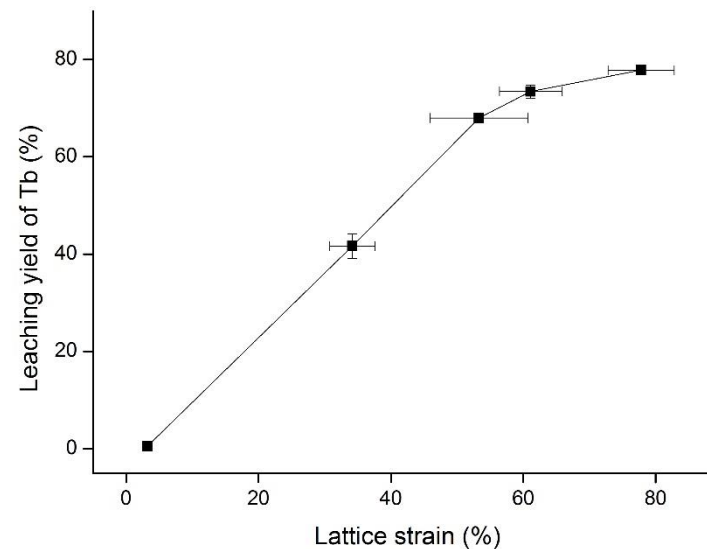
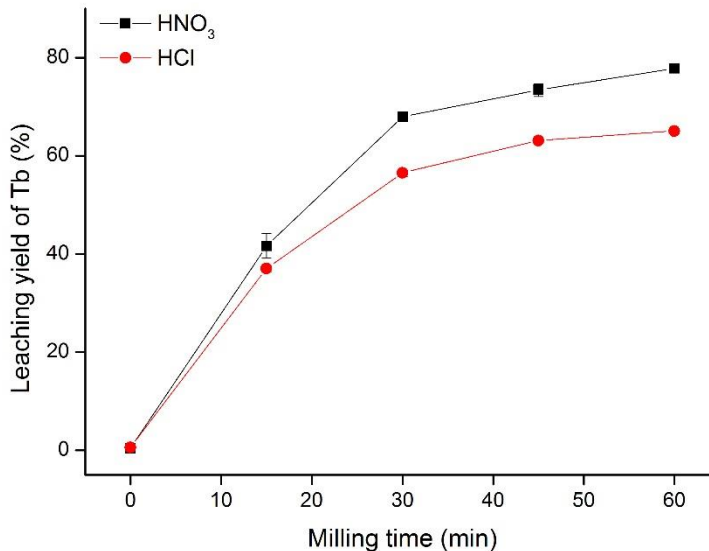
- Agglomeration due to cold welding of particles
- Increase in particle size
- Decrease in specific surface area

Structural disordering of crystal structure



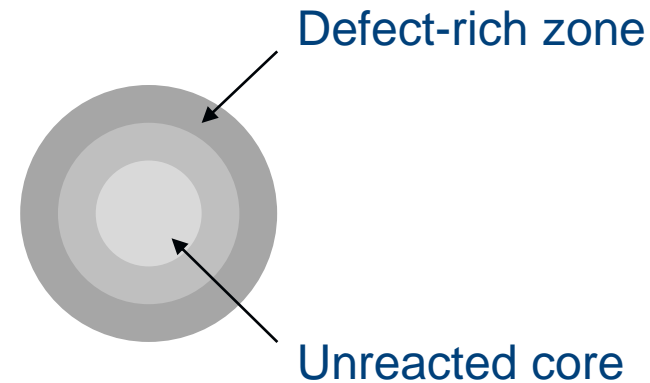
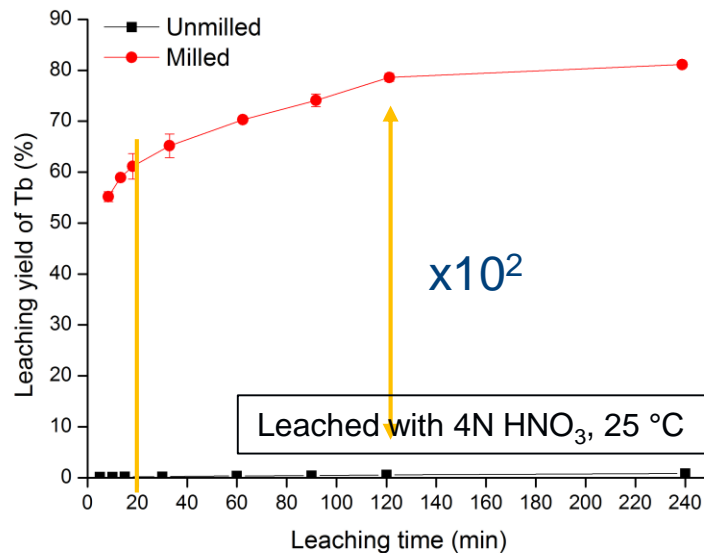
- Reduced peak intensity and peak broadening
- Increasing amorphous content and lattice strain
- Decreasing crystallite size

Mechanical activation mechanism



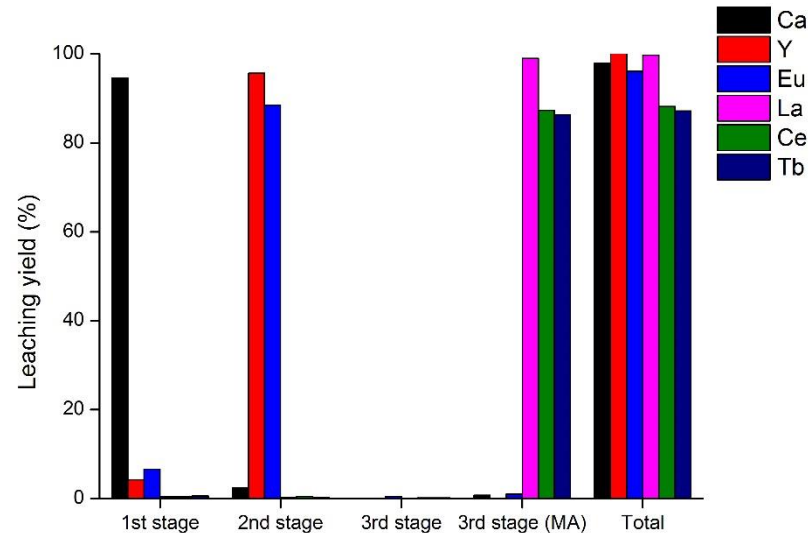
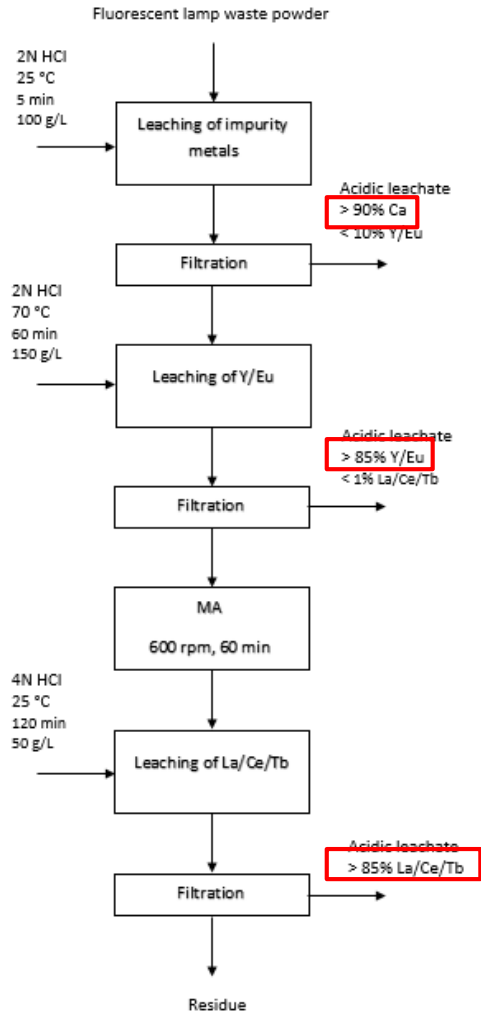
- Higher recovery rates with 4N HNO₃
- Improved leaching is determined by mechanical deformation of crystal structure
- Correlation of leaching yield and lattice strain

Mechanochemistry versus hydrometallurgy

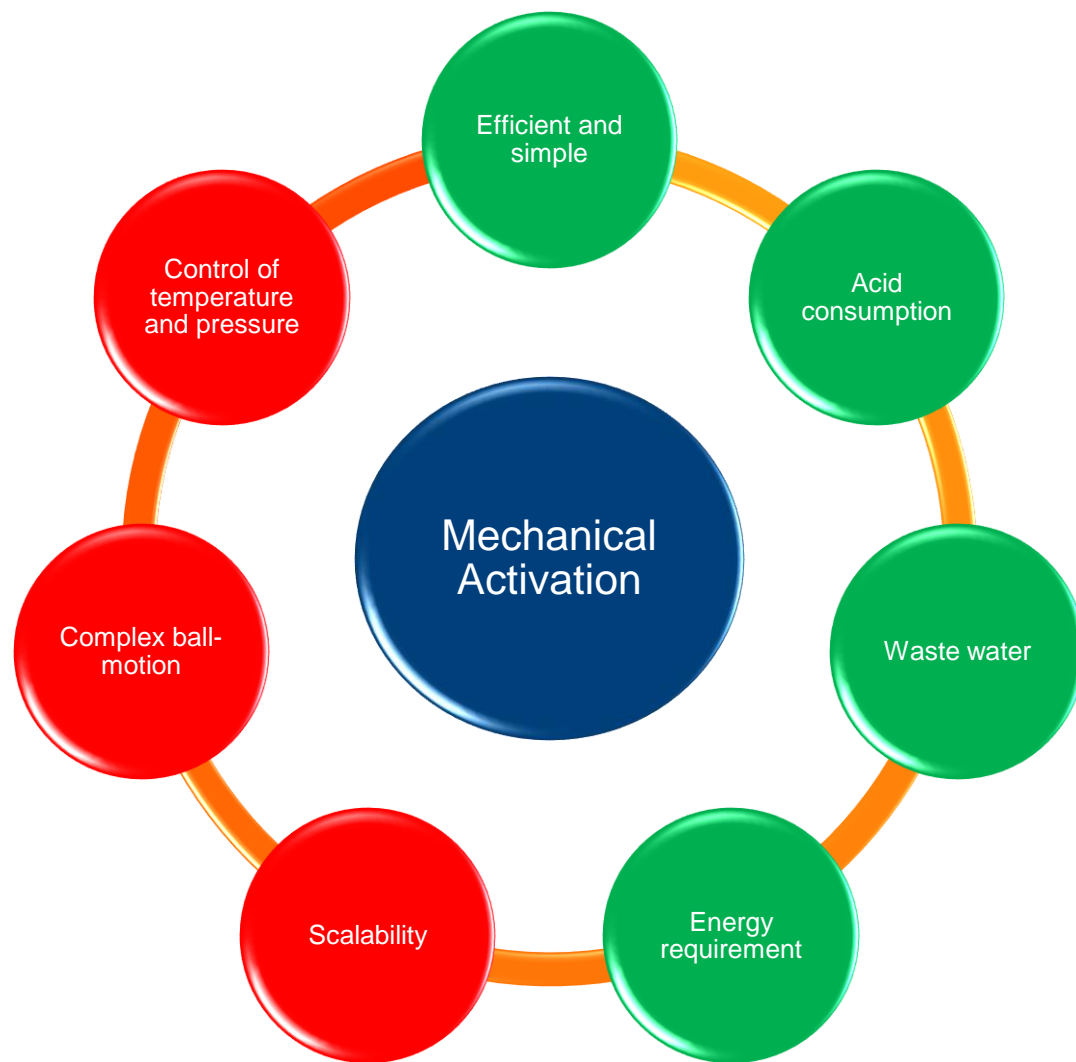


- Substantial improvement in leaching yield
- Change in leaching pattern
- Identification of different crystal defect zones

From waste to resources



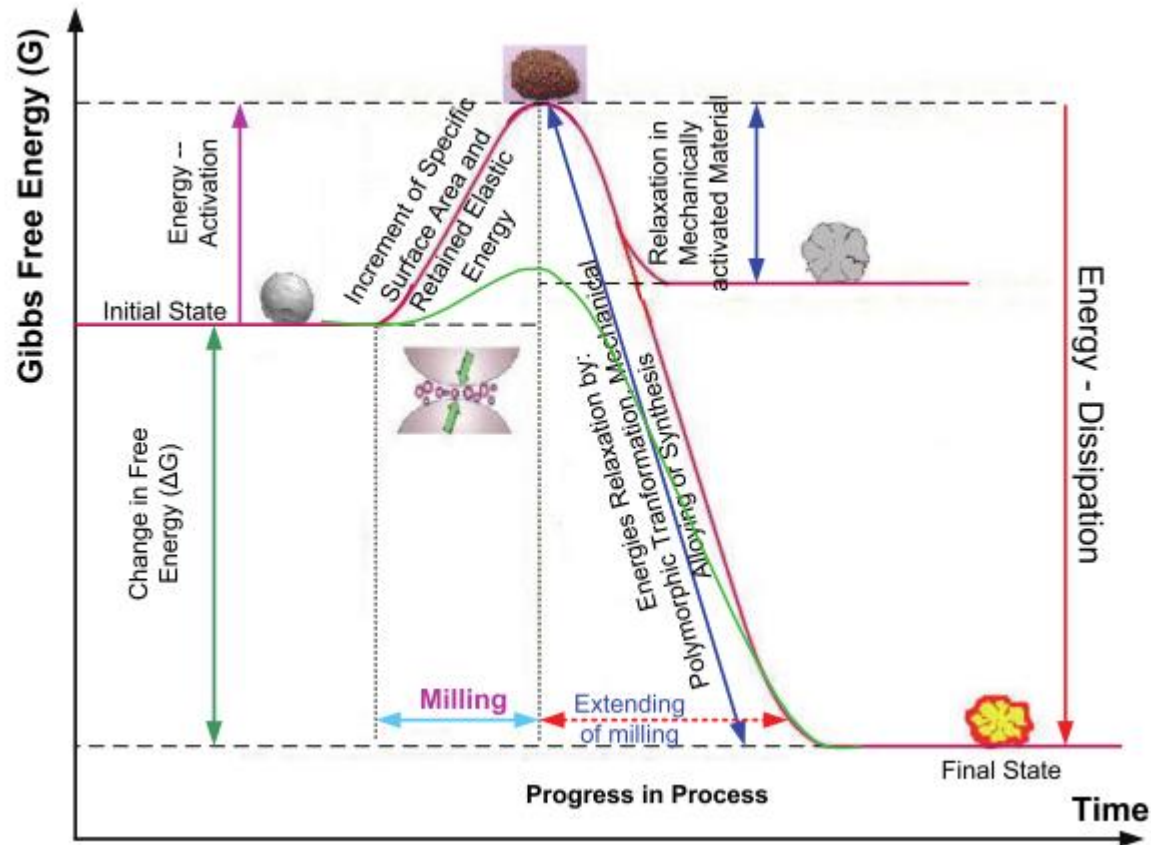
- Concentrated leachates (Ca / Y and Eu / La, Ce and Tb)
- No recovery of La/Ce/Tb without MA
- Improved mechanical activation due to cullet



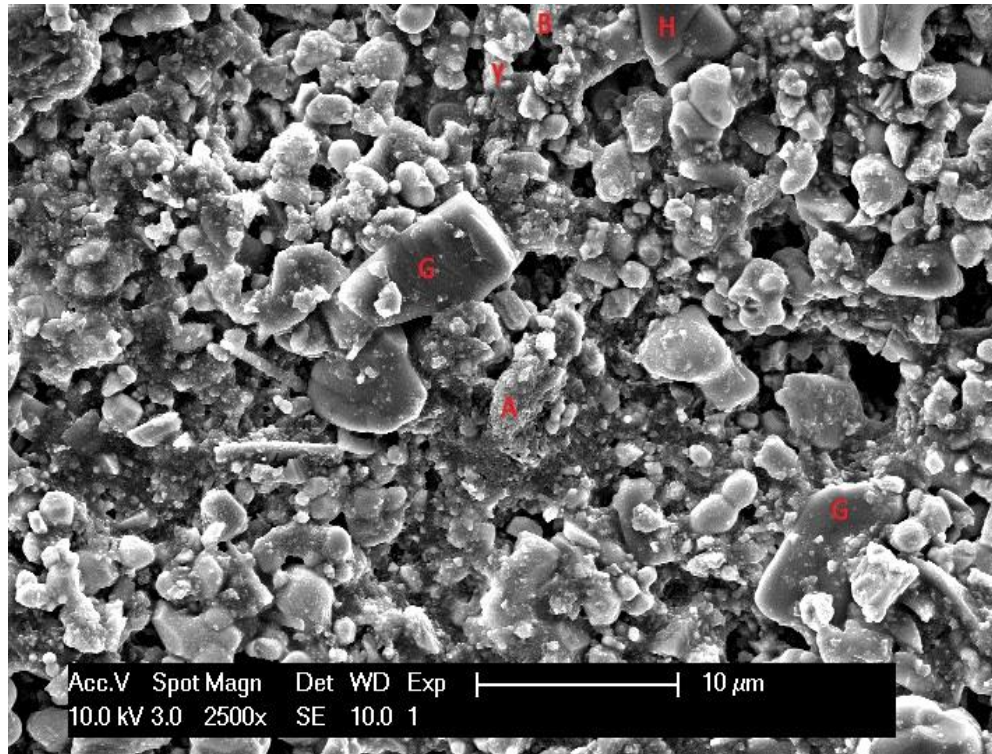
Questions?

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Mechanically activated state



Composition of lamp phosphor waste



Element	wt%	Element	wt%
Al	11.05	Mn	0.54
Ba	2.10	Na	7.14
Ca	21.42	P _x	10.64
Ce	3.05	Sb	0.36
Cl	0.50	Si	10.89
Eu	1.30	Sr	2.47
La	3.94	Tb	1.28
Mg	0.88	Y	19.62